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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/727,778	12/03/2003	Shinji Imai	114214-005	7096
43793	7590	01/13/2006	EXAMINER	
EVEREST INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW GROUP			RODRIGUEZ, RUTH C	
P. O. BOX 708			ART UNIT	
NORTHBROOK, IL 60065			PAPER NUMBER	

3677

DATE MAILED: 01/13/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/727,778

Applicant(s)

IMAI, SHINJI

Examiner

Ruth C. Rodriguez

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 October 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,5,10 and 12 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,5,10 and 12 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 03 December 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Suzuki et al. (US 4,922,585) in view of Cook et al. (US 4,099,838).

Suzuki discloses a reflective slide fastener (10) comprising a pair of fastener tapes (12) and a reflective material (15). Each fastener tape has a row of coupling elements (13a,13b) fixedly secured to and along a longitudinal edge of the fastener tape (Figs. 1-14). The reflective materials exhibit retroreflection and are applied to the surfaces of the fastener tapes (Figs. 1-14). Suzuki fails to disclose that the reflective materials allow the color of the fastener tapes to be seen therethrough. However, Cook teaches reflective materials (C. 2, L. 57-68 and C. 3, L. 1-9) that exhibit retroreflection and are applied to the surface of a substrate. The reflective materials allow the color of the substrate to be seen therethrough. The reflective materials are a transparent or translucent retroreflective material (23) containing a layer of glass beads (22) (C. 4, L. 35-39), a reflective layer (24) that is disposed on the layer of glass beads and is formed from a metal compound (C. 7, L. 27-31) having permeability to light and a colored

reflective layer (25) made of a transparent resin containing a reflective pigment and being arranged under the reflective layer (C. 1, L. 27-29, C. 7, L. 31-33 and C. 7, L. 52-55). The retroreflective material allows the color of the substrate layer to be seen therethrough (the layers are transparent). These retroreflective materials allow reflection of a different color light outside of the white light (C. 2, L. 67 and 68 and C. 3, L. 1-9). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the slide fastener disclosed by Suzuki where the reflective material is replaced by the retroreflective material taught by Cook since this retroreflective material will allow the color of the slide fastener to be seen therethrough and will reflection of a different color of light outside of the white light that can be used to determine authenticity of an article just as the authenticity of a document can be determined with a particular light (C. 1, L. 33-39).

Cook also teaches that the metal compound is at least one compound selected from the group consisting of titanium oxide, bismuth oxide, zirconium oxide, silicon oxide, zinc oxide and zinc sulfide (C. 7, L. 27-31).

3. Claims 5 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Okeya et al. (US 5,728,448) in view of Cook et al.

Okeya discloses a reflective tape manufactured by inweaving, interknitting or incorporating in a tape (1) a thread-like (3) or tape-like (3) reflective material that exhibits retroreflection (C. 4, L. 4-5). Okeya fails to disclose that the reflective materials allow the color of the fastener tapes to be seen therethrough. However, Cook et al. teaches reflective materials that exhibit retroreflection and are applied to the surface of

a substrate. The reflective materials allow the color of the substrate to be seen therethrough. The reflective materials are a transparent or translucent retroreflective material (23) containing a layer of glass beads (22) (C. 4, L. 35-39), a reflective layer (24) that is disposed on the layer of glass beads and is formed from a metal compound (C. 7, L. 27-31) having permeability to light and a colored reflective layer (25) made of a transparent resin containing a reflective pigment and being arranged under the reflective layer (C. 1, L. 27-29, C. 7, L. 31-33 and C. 7, L. 52-55). The retroreflective material allows the color of the substrate layer to be seen therethrough (the layers are transparent). These retroreflective materials allow reflection of a different color light outside of the white light (C. 2, L. 67 and 68 and C. 3, L. 1-9). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the reflective tape disclosed by Okeya where the reflective material is replaced by the retroreflective material taught by Cook since this retroreflective material will allow the color of the fastener tape to be seen therethrough and will reflection of a different color of light outside of the white light that can be used to determine authenticity of an article just as the authenticity of a document can be determined with a particular light (C. 1, L. 33-39).

Cook also teaches that the metal compound is at least one compound selected from the group consisting of titanium oxide, bismuth oxide, zirconium oxide, silicon oxide, zinc oxide and zinc sulfide (C. 7, L. 27-31).

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 5, 10 and 12 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. The rejection of the claims has been modified to have figure 3 of Cook as the modifying embodiment since this embodiment has a transparent or translucent retroreflective material containing a layer of glass beads, a reflective layer and a colored reflective layer.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Killmer (US 2,236,033), Frohlich (US 3,768,125), Covi et al. (US 6,092,267), Matsushima et al. (US 6,253,425 B1), Kang (US 6,279,209 B1), Dischler (US 6,681,456 B1) and European Patent Document EP 0 299 500 are cited to show state of the art with respect to reflective slide fasteners.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ruth C. Rodriguez whose telephone number is (571) 272-7070. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 07:15 - 15:45.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, J. J. Swann can be reached on (571) 272-7075.

Submissions of your responses by facsimile transmission are encouraged. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272-6640.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should

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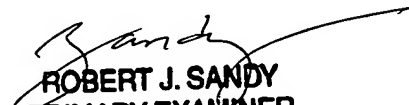
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you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Ruth C. Rodriguez
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 3677

rcr
January 8, 2006


ROBERT J. SANDY
PRIMARY EXAMINER